



CENTRE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE (CCLG)

Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab

Sidhuwal, Bhadson Road, Patiala, Punjab - 147006

cclg@rgnul.ac.in

CENTRE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE (CCLG)

Faculty Coordinators:

Mr. Siddhartha Fuller

Assistant Professor of Law

Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab

Mr. Rajat Dixit

Assistant Professor of Law

Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab

List of Student Members for Academic Session 2021-22

Name	Year of Study	Position
Shubham Shukla	V	Convenor
Divyank Tikkha	V	Deputy Convenor
Kartikey Varshney	IV	Member
Mridull Thaploo	III	Member
Monalisa Nanda	III	Member
Tushita Maheshwari	III	Member
Pranit Singh	II	Member
Kartikey Singh	II	Member
Akanksha Tiwari	II	Member
Yuvraj Mathur	II	Member
Divya Tiwari	II	Member
Chhavi Sardana	II	Member
Shreyansh Rathi	II	Member



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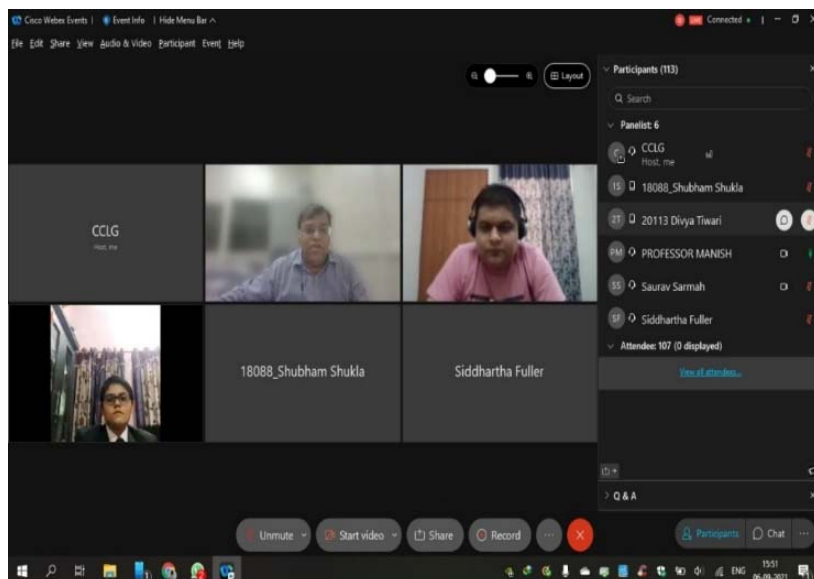
ONLINE LECTURES

1. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FALL OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN

Speaker: Prof. (Dr.) Manish, Dean, School of International Studies, Central University of Gujarat

6th September, 2021 [LECTURE RECORDING](#)

<https://www.lawctopus.com/rgnul-lecture-implications-fall-afghanistan-government/>



The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL organised an online lecture via Cisco Webex on the topic “Implications of the Fall of the National

Government of Afghanistan” on 6 September 2021, Monday at 3 pm. The lecture was delivered by Prof. (Dr.) Manish, Dean of School of International Studies and Chairperson and Professor of the Centre for International Politics, School of International Studies, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar. He discussed five main issues: (i) the current state of affairs in Afghanistan created by the complete withdrawal of the US military personnel, (ii) the history of the war-torn nation from the 19th century, (iii) the origin of the Taliban that for the second time has captured power there, (iv) the role of neighbouring countries – China, Russia, Iran and Pakistan, and (v) the strategic options of India.



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RGNUL faculty members, Dr. Sangeeta Taak, Siddhartha Fuller and Saurav Sarmah participated in the discussion, along with more than 120 students. Prof. Manish responded to the queries presented by the participants on various aspects of the Afghan crisis, including the dubious role of the US, status of India's approx.



\$3 billion investments for the Afghan people, possible international recognition of the terrorist regime of Taliban, the feasibility of resistance from the Panjshir valley and response of Afghan civil society to Taliban rule. The weakening resolve of the American society to support the Afghan government and inability to bear any more expense or casualty for the purpose had made it expedient for the Biden administration to withdraw, but it was

done too hastily and in an inefficient manner. The investments made by India in Afghanistan, e.g. infrastructure projects like building the Salma Dam and the Parliament Building and renovation of the Stor Palace were to improve India's soft power, rather than for economic profit. There is nothing India can do but wait and watch. The atrocities committed by the Taliban with the aid of Pakistan cannot be forgotten, despite all the professions of moderation. In the case of India, the biggest incident was the hijacking of IC814 and release of three dreaded terrorists for the safety of the passengers. The destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas was another horrific act of the Taliban. However, there is little India can do. Unlike between 1996 and 2001, Iran and Russia aren't opposing the Taliban and there is no way India can help the Panjshir Resistance due to geographical limitations. The humanitarian crisis is immense. There are a number of Afghan students in India who have expressed their anguish. Women have come out in the streets of Kabul to protest. We can only feel sad for their plight.

The lecture was live streamed on [YouTube](#). RGNUL student Divya Tiwari introduced the speaker and offered the vote of thanks and Mridull Thaplu handled the technical



aspects of the event.

RGNUL holds lecture on Afghan crisis

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

PATIALA, SEPTEMBER 7

The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL), discussed 'Implications of the fall of the national Government of Afghanistan' during an online lecture today.

The lecture was delivered by Prof Manish, Dean, School of International Studies, Central University of Gujarat.

Discussing the issues, including the current state of affairs in Afghanistan and history of the war-torn nation, Prof Manish said: "The weakening resolve of American society to support the Afghan Government and inability to bear any more expense or casualty for the purpose had made it expedient for the Biden administration to withdraw, but it was done too hastily and in an inefficient manner."

He said the investments made by India in Afghanistan on infrastructure projects were to improve India's soft power and not for economic profit.

"There is nothing India can do but wait and watch. The atrocities committed by the Taliban with the aid of Pakistan cannot be forgotten, despite all the professions of moderation," he said.

Chandigarh

2. HISTORICAL SURVEY OF CHILD RIGHTS LAW IN INDIA

Speaker: Mr. Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and **Mr. Anant Kumar Asthana**, Advocate, Delhi High Court and Member, Core Group on Children, National Human Rights Commission.

2nd October, 2021 [LECTURE RECORDING](https://www.lawctopus.com/rgnul-online-lecture/)

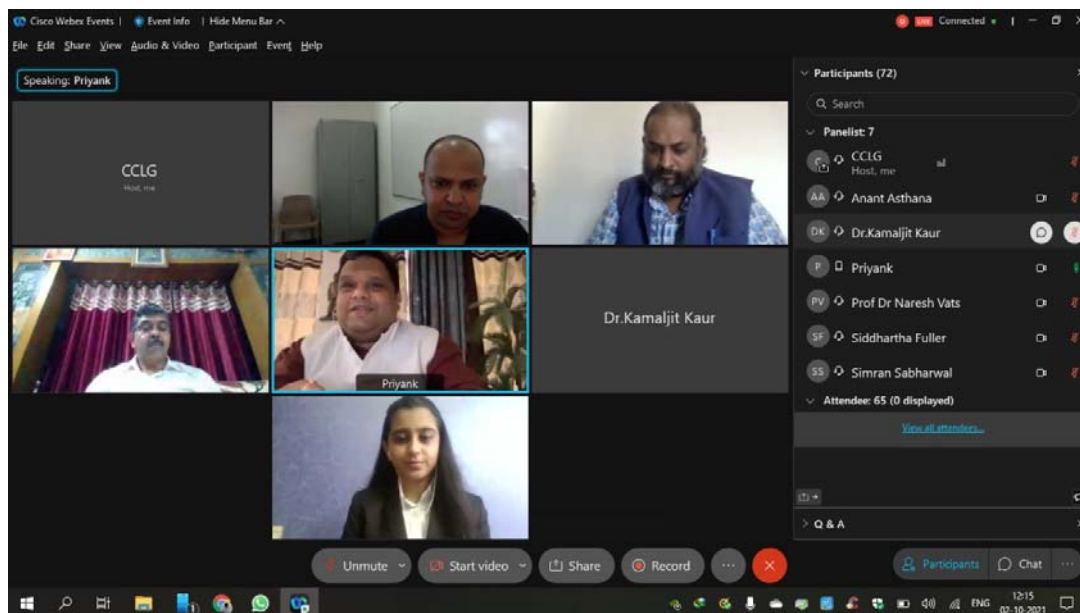
<https://www.lawctopus.com/rgnul-online-lecture/>



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The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL in collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), RGNUL organized an online lecture on the topic 'Historical Survey of Child Rights Law in India' on 2nd October 2021, Saturday at 12 PM. The lecture was delivered by Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Shri Anant Kumar Asthana, Advocate, Delhi High Court and Member, Core Group on Children, National Human Rights Commission. They highlighted the comparatively distinct position of India as a civilization in the matters of child rights.

RGNUL faculty members, Prof. (Dr.) Naresh Vats, Dr. Kamaljit Kaur and Mr. Siddhartha Fuller participated in the discussion, along with more than 120 students. NCPCR Chairperson, Mr. Priyank gave examples of how India has always remained peaceful even when the whole world was fighting. He said, "India has no such guilt of violation of child rights in history because of its culture and traditions. Indian laws and legislations are much more advanced than UN Convention on Rights of Children. Chandragupta, a slave child, was rescued by a teacher Chanakya who freed him from



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slavery and set an example.” While talking about Child marriages, he referred to Rajasthan government’s decision regarding registration of child marriages and said that there’s a need to criticize and repeal such law. He further said, “There was no such concept of orphanage in ancient India and it was missionaries who brought it.” He informed that NCPCR conducted social audit of such orphanages and other welfare measures adopted to ensure no maltreatment is done on Orphanage children. He gave a clarion call for future lawyers of the institute to dedicate at least one weekday for free legal aid in the matters concerning child rights.

Mr. Anant Asthana agreed with NCPCR Chairman’s views that the laws of India on child rights are way forward and advanced than United Nation Convention for Protection of Child Rights. He said, Lord Krishna was like the modern child in conflict with law who manifested that such children are not always destructive but many a times progressive as well. The speaker gave example of a small country, Sierra Leone which established Truth and Reconciliation Commission in line with Gandhian ideas. It was children who were the first one to be called to share their story of struggle during the conflicts. He further said, “There’s a greater need to research on Ancient Indian texts like Arthashastra to know about the ancient Indian governance. It was not Macaulay but Yajñawalkya Samhita, which laid down for the first time that children are presumed to be innocent.”

The lecture was live streamed on YouTube. Prof. (Dr.) Naresh Kumar Vats, Registrar, RGNUL also shared his views and insights on the theme and also thanked the Honorable guests for their valuable insights. RGNUL student Simran Sabharwal introduced the speaker and offered the vote of thanks. Mridull Thaplu handled the technical aspects of the lecture.



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CENTRE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNANCE
RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB
in collaboration with
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL, RGNUL
on the solemn occasion of Gandhi Jayanti
presents
Online Lecture
on
**HISTORICAL SURVEY OF
CHILD RIGHTS LAW IN INDIA**

SPEAKERS

MR. PRIYANK KANOONGO
Chairperson,
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

MR. ANANT KUMAR ASTHANA
Member, Core Group on Children,
National Human Rights Commission of India

PATRONS

PROF. (DR.) G.S. RAJPAL
Vice-Chancellor, RGNUL, Punjab

PROF. (DR.) NARESH KUMAR VATS
Registrar, RGNUL, Punjab

**OCTOBER 02, 2021
11:45 AM - 01 PM**
CISCO WEBEX

Register here: <https://shorturl.at/clDN3>

3. LECTURE ON 'RAM JANMABHOOMI JUDGMENT' (M. SIDDIQ V. MAHANT SURESH DAS & ORS.)

Speaker: Ms. Pragya Parijat Singh, Asst. Professor, Jindal Global Law School



30th October, 2021 [LECTURE RECORDING](#)

<https://www.barandbench.com/apprentice-lawyer/online-lecture-ram-janambhoomi-judgement>



The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL in collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) organized an online lecture on ‘**Ram Janambhoomi Judgment**’ (*M. Siddiq v. Mahant Suresh Das & Ors.*) on 30th October 2021, Saturday at 6 PM. The lecture was delivered by Ms. Pragya Parijat Singh, Assistant Professor, JGLS and Managing trustee, Vidhivarenyam Foundation.

The session commenced with an introductory note delivered by Shubham Shukla. Ms. Pragya began the lecture by sharing the timeline of the main events in the Ayodhya dispute, which was followed by analysis of the Supreme Court judgment in the said case (*M. Siddiq (D) Thr Lrs v. Mahant Suresh Das & Ors.*). The speaker shed light on sitemap of disputed land by sharing the map and analyzing the historical reasons behind the dispute. Moreover, she explicated the contentions of all the parties to provide the students with a foundation to self-assess and critically evaluate the judgment. Asserting the remarkable nature of the case, she emphasized on the continuous hearing of 41 days, *the second longest hearing in the history of the Supreme Court.*



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She discussed about the demarcation between inner and outer structure and informal understanding regarding praying at the site before the ban on entry was imposed. She explained the institution of four suits along with a short analysis of the Faizabad Civil Court decision to club the four cases into one and inclusion of Archeological Survey of India as a party to the dispute, which was then sent to Allahabad High Court. She further discussed about the institution of a case on behalf of Shri Ram Lalla Virajman, wherein Lord

Ram was admitted to be a legal entity (Juristic Person) in the eyes of law, who contended for his right to the immovable property through his representatives. She substantiated her argument by summarizing the first such case of *Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee v. Shri Som Nath Das & Ors*, where the sacred book of Guru Granth Sahib ji was held to be a juristic person.

Furthermore, she enlightened the audience on the findings of the Archeological Survey of India, as per which certain “non-islamic” structures were found, dating back to 12th Century, which were apparently demolished and Babri masjid was constructed later by Babur. Based on the findings and facts, the Allahabad High Court trifurcated the disputed land among Nirmohi Akhada, Ram Lalla Virajman and Sunni Central Waqf Board. However, the said decision was challenged in the hon’ble Supreme Court through an appeal. She highlighted the intricacies of the dispute and that how a Civil dispute on immovable property reached the doors of Supreme Court, with an amalgamation of administrative, Constitutional, faith and property related facts and legal points. Moreover, the speaker explained the efforts that were undertaken before the failure of mediation process in bringing forth an amicable solution.



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Thereafter, the speaker discussed about the 'outcome certainty rule' used by the Supreme Court as per which the matter was put to continuous hearing until resolution by the constitutional bench and 'moulding of relief' as an option was also provided as an option to all the parties. At last, she lucidly gave an analysis of the directions of the courts and the judgment and said that *"We must appreciate the law and rule of law should be upheld... Civil dispute must be seen from the periscope of law rather than observing the judgment as a dispute between construction of Mosque or temple."* She also reiterated that Supreme Court's judgment was meticulously constructed and encouraged all the students to read and understand the beauty of law as exemplified in the case under discussion. The second part of the session involved Q & A session where Ms. Pragya answered all the queries of the participants.

The session concluded at 7:20 PM with a vote of thanks by Mr. Siddharth Fuller, Faculty Coordinator, CCLG.

4. LECTURE ON MAPPING FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Speaker: Prof. (Dr.) Amarpal Singh, Dean, University School of Law and Legal Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi

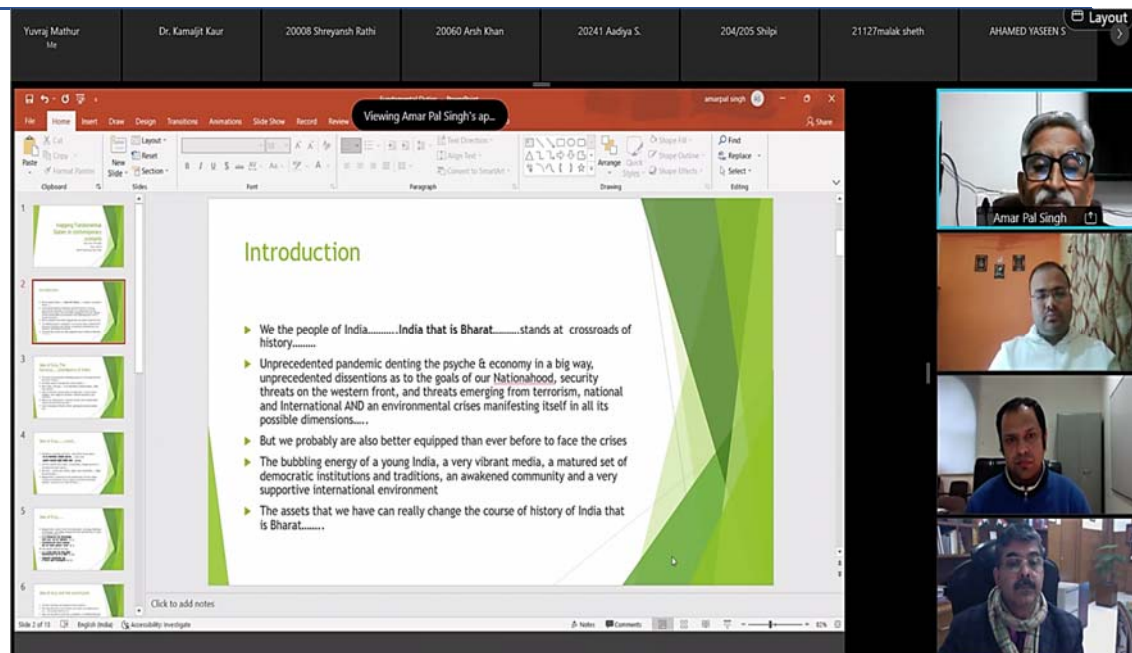
25th January, 2022 [LECTURE RECORDING](#)



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The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL in collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell, RGNUL successfully organized an online lecture on the topic “Mapping Fundamental Duties in Contemporary India” on the eve of 73rd Republic Day of India i.e., 25 January 2021, Tuesday at 5:00 PM. The lecture was delivered by Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh, Dean, University School of Law and Legal Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi.

RGNUL faculty members Prof. (Dr.) Naresh Kumar Vats, Dr. Kamaljit Kaur, Dr. Sangeeta Taak, Mr. Siddhartha Fuller and Dr. Neha Kapur Chawla participated in the discussion along with the students. The welcome address was delivered by RGNUL student, Shubham Shukla.

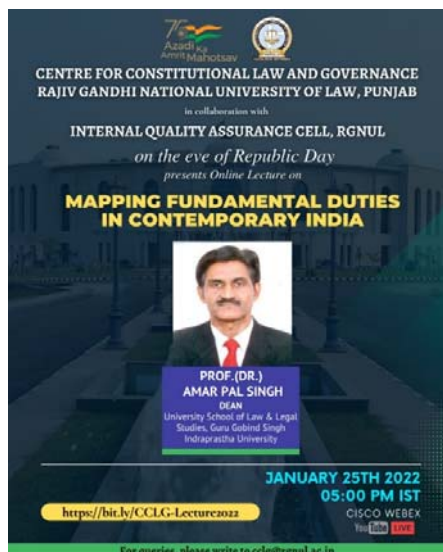
The Session commenced with Prof. (Dr.) Amar Pal Singh stressing upon the origin and importance of Fundamental Duties and the way they have been influenced by the unique culture and traditions of the country. He primarily focused upon providing a holistic understanding of Fundamental Duties through the lens of ancient Indian texts and scriptures. He emphasized upon the significance of duties in an individual's life by



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quoting relevant shlokas from Bhagwat Gita and Gita Upanishads. He talked about how both, environmental and humanly extremities like terrorism have become a common phenomenon in the recent times. He went on to explain the idea and basics of duty with particular reference to Indian cultural, traditional and constitutional context.

The session went on to be more informative as he continued to define duty as a kind of moral obligation one has towards other and society as

a whole. He mentioned that with different roles and privileges, comes duties and one is obliged to fulfil them. Everybody's duty depends on the role and position that an individual plays in the society. He referred to the concept of Dharma and talked about how the Indian scriptures like Vedas, Upanishads and Bhagwat Gita were full of such shlokas that provided the ultimate guidance to ordinary people about the responsibilities and duties that they have towards others and nation as a whole.

He mentioned that in Bhagwat Gita, Lord Krishna himself said that nothing under the sun can remain still; it has to engage itself in duties and responsibilities. Even when Krishna has everything in his control, he still engages in Karma and fulfils his duties. He also quoted Dr. Radhakrishnan who once remarked, 'It is the duty that makes an individual live as a part of community.'

He then shifted to the constitutional origin of Fundamental duties. While Fundamental Duties were not a part of constitution in formal terms at the time of its origin, the idea of duty was well known and well recognized by the constitution makers. He also talked about non enforceability and non-judiciability of Fundamental Duties even post their formal addition to the constitution. He mentioned that each fundamental duty that has



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been listed in the constitution has been made for a particular objective and has its own importance for its inclusion as Fundamental Duty and no fundamental duty should be ignored, and if ignored, it may lead to disastrous outcomes.

Post the completion of the monologue, a One-on-One Discussion took place between the Attendees and the Speaker wherein doubts of the attendees were answered diligently by the him. The session concluded with a Vote of Thanks proposed by worthy Registrar Prof. (Dr.) Naresh Kumar Vats. The lecture was also live streamed on [YouTube](#).

5. LECTURE ON RECENT TRENDS IN ELECTION LAWS IN INDIA IN COLLABORATION WITH THINK INDIA

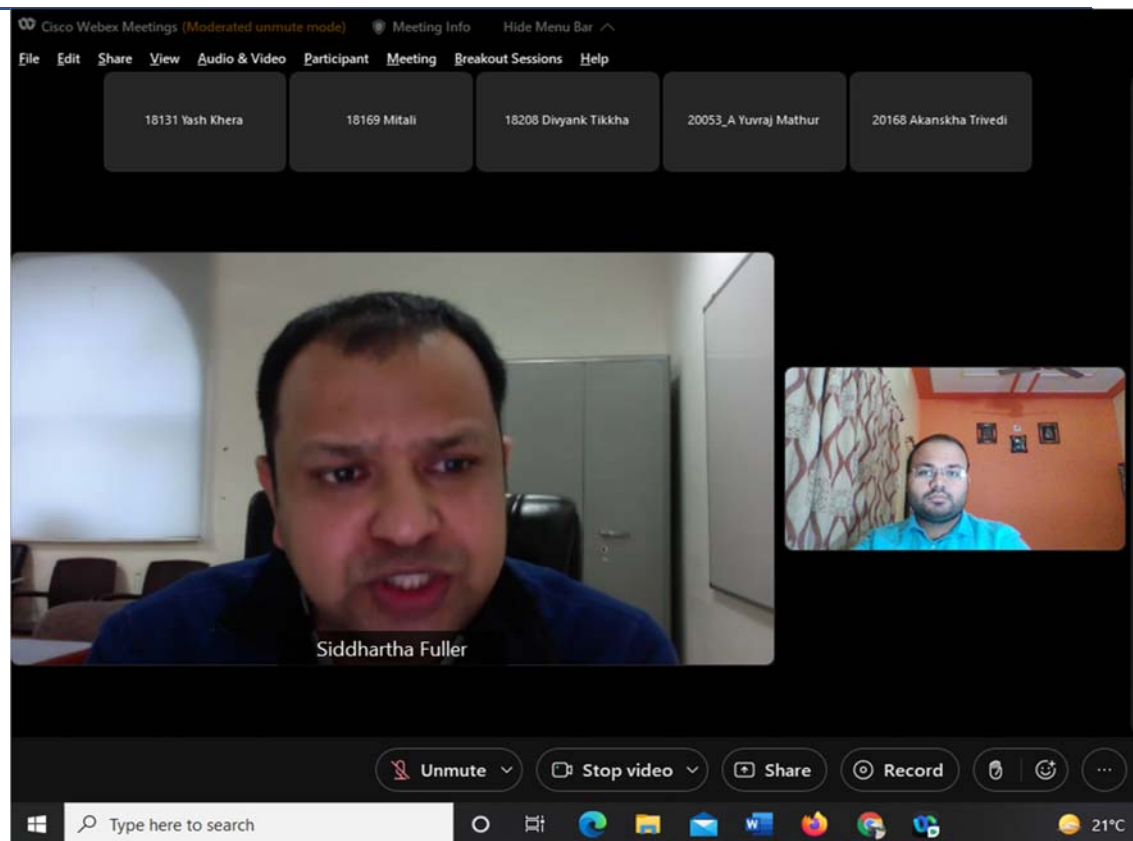
Speaker: Mr. Siddhartha Fuller



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The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL in collaboration with Think India organised an online lecture on the occasion of birth anniversary of Late Smt. Sushma Swaraj via Cisco Webex on the topic “Recent Trends in Election Laws in India” on 14th February, 2022, Monday at 5 pm. The lecture was delivered by Mr. Siddhartha Fuller, Assistant Professor, RGNUL, Punjab. He began his lecture by highlighting the contribution of Smt. Sushma Swaraj in strengthening the vibrant democratic setup of the country. He emphasized on her achievements in diverse fields



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of public affairs like parliamentary debates, diplomacy, human rights etc.

Further, he discussed about the recent developments in Election Laws of the country which, according to him, is a remarkable step towards enhancing the prevailing electoral system of India. He deeply analysed the provisions of the recent amendment in Election Laws which aims at linking the Aadhar Card of an individual with his/her Voter Card. He said that the provisions of the latest amendment are not unconstitutional as they do



not infringe one's right to privacy in any case. He also discussed the recommendations made by Election Commission of India as well as various Parliamentary Standing Committees pertaining the topic. He emphasized on the urgent need to strive towards 'One Nation, One Electoral Roll' in order to ensure a free and transparent election process across the country. In the concluding part, he made the participants aware about the Supreme Court

rulings on criminalization of Politics and compliance of Hon'ble SC's order by various political parties. He also answered the questions put forth by the attendees.

RGNUL students and members of Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance and Think India participated in the discussion, along with more than 40 attendees. RGNUL student Shubham Shukla introduced the speaker and offered the vote of thanks.



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6. DISCUSSION ON THE GEOPOLITICS OF UKRAINE CONFLICT

Speaker: Mr. Saurav Sarmah



The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL in collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell organised a discussion the **Topic “DISCUSSION ON THE GEOPOLITICS OF UKRAINE CONFLICT”** on 26th February, 2022, Monday at 5 pm in H1 of Academic Block, RGNUL. The lecture was delivered by Mr.



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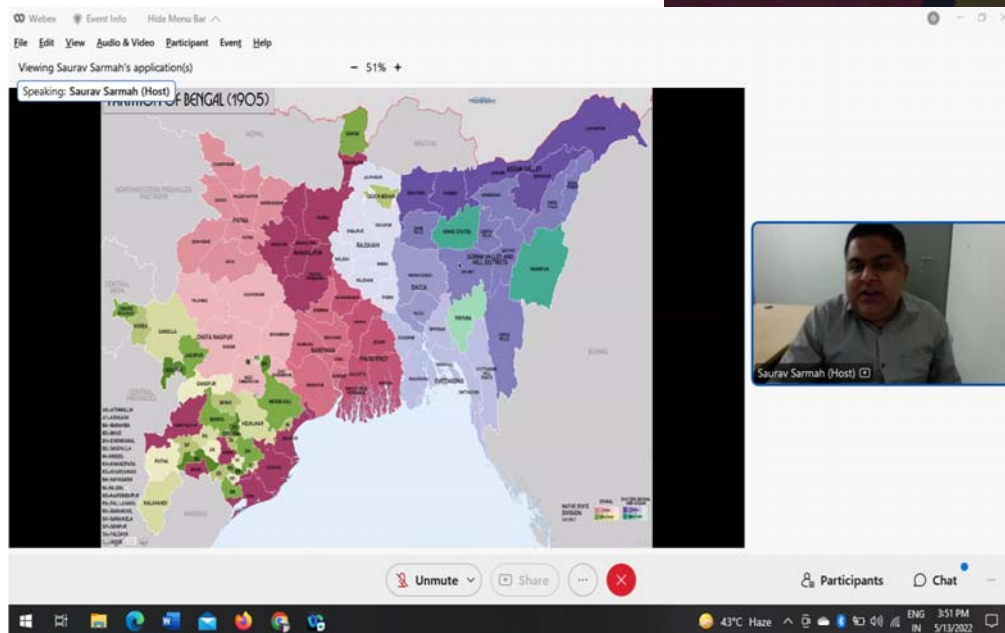
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Saurav Sarmah, Assistant Professor, RGNUL, Punjab.

RGNUL students and members of Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance and Think India participated in the discussion, along with more than 120 attendees. RGNUL student Shubham Shukla introduced the speaker and offered the vote of thanks.

7. Online Lecture on 'Illegal Immigration in Assam: The path towards 2nd NRC'



The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL organised an online lecture via Cisco Webex on the topic 'Illegal immigration in Assam: The path towards 2nd NRC' on 13th May, 2022, Friday at 3:00 PM. The lecture was delivered by Mr. Saurav Sarmah, Assistant Professor, Political Science, RGNUL. He broadly discussed about the following



issues: i) Geographical imperatives of Assam ii) Historical backdrop of Assam Conflict vis-à-vis various rebellions and battles which affected Assam iii) Assam under Colonial Rule iv) Partition of Bengal in 1947 and its implications v) Immigration in Assam by outsiders and its social, political and legal consequences vi) Reaction of government and courts– genesis and implementation of NRC.

Mr. Saurav Sarmah began his lecture with the geographic characterization of Assam alongside giving a brief insight to the history of early kingdoms which existed in Assam like Ahom kingdom. While discussing about the invasion of Assam by Turkic Military General, Bakhtiyar Khilji, he enlightened the participants about the independence of Assam from Turkish conquest for a long period of time as people were able to successfully resist the attacks of Mughals. It sparked a sense of pride among the common populace of the state. On the rule of colonial power, he said, “British came as liberators and hence, they were welcomed by the locals. Assam became heterogeneous place because of the territorial engineering of the British. They settled people from different places in Assam which led to the resentment among the locals of Assam as the outsiders had gained control over the primary economic activities.” It also led to the change in demographic pattern of the region characterized by a meteoric rise in the Muslim population during the said period. However, with the partition of Bengal in 1947 which led to the emergence of East Pakistan and Indian State of Bengal, the Muslim population in Assam sharply declined by 10 percent.

He said that Assamese people were very concerned about the influx of population from East Pakistan as they apprehended that with the change in demography, other districts may also join Pakistan. He then went on to discuss in detail about the timeline of events that happened over the passage of time like first NRC in Assam in 1951, enactment of The Citizenship Act, 1955, proposal to update NRC and issue I-cards in Assam post 1965 Indo-Pak war and emergence of Foreigner Assam Movement by student leaders. He further highlighted the role of Assam Accord in becoming the starting point of the peace process and consequent rise of AGP. He also discussed about the political and legal turmoil that followed the signing of Assam Accord



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and the reaction of the governments and courts in dealing with the issue. He elucidated on the amendments that were brought in the CAA, 1955 which altered the conditions of citizenship, petitions which were filed in the apex court of India challenging the fiercely contested IM(DT) Act and other allied issues of citizenship and NRC in Assam. In the end, he made the participants aware about the statistical data pertaining to NRC and intervention of Supreme Court in carrying out the process of NRC in Assam.

RGNUL faculty member, Mr. Siddhartha Fuller participated in the discussion, along with the members of CCLG and other students. RGNUL student Shubham Shukla introduced the speaker and offered the vote of thanks.

8. CCLG organized Faculty Development Workshop on Research Skills, Pedagogy and Citation

The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG) and Centre for Advanced Studies in Labour Welfare (CASLW) in collaboration with IQAC, RGNUL, Punjab organized 3-day “Faculty Development Workshop on Research Skills, Pedagogy and Citation”. The workshop was organized with the objective to enhance research skills of the faculty and the research scholars. It addressed the problems and challenges of quantitative & qualitative research in law and social sciences.

Professor Steve Ngo, President of Beihai Asia International Arbitration Centre, Singapore, Member, Chartered Institution of Arbitrators, United Kingdom (MCIARB), Distinguished Professor, RGNUL, Punjab; Dr. Garima Tiwari, Associate Professor Bennett University; Dr. Rangin P. Tripathy, Professor of Law, NLU, Odisha and Prof.G.S.Bajpai, Vice-Chancellor, RGNUL, Punjab were resource persons for the workshop. The experts explored the research skills required to cope up with the information overload. The technical sessions focused on scientific results and effective research-based communication.



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Prof. Steve Ngo deliberated on the systemic approach to research in the field of international arbitration and ADR. Dr. Garima Tiwari's presentation was titled "Introduction to OSCOLA Mode of Citation Usage and Application". She explained OSCOLA mode and highlighted on the ethics and principles of citation. Dr. Rangin P. Tripathy, Professor of Law, NLU, Odisha elaborated on databases for research.

Prof. G.S.Bajpai, Vice-Chancellor, RGNUL, Punjab emphasized on the art of generating data for research. "Data cultivation is an important process that entails selection of variables to suit the design of research," he said. Expanding on "Utilization of Databases for Legal Research", Prof. Bajpai accentuated the need to use relevant tools to maximize objectivity in research. The application of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was also demonstrated. Prof. Anand Pawar, Registrar, RGNUL, Punjab was also present during this workshop.

THE CHARTER- CCLG BLOG





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The Charter, under the Centre of Constitutional Law and Governance, RGNUL (CCLG, RGNUL) started an online blog wherein submissions are invited from students, academicians and law practitioners on issues of constitutional law, governance, and policy.

Through the blog, we encourage pieces written with an inter-disciplinary approach encompassing human rights, political science, realpolitik, sociology, psychology, life-sciences etc.

The Charter strives to bring an interdisciplinary approach to academic discourse on constitutional law and governance. It intends to provide an accessible forum for timely, relevant, well-researched and edited scholarly articles. It shall accept submissions through a contributor-based model.

The website can be accessed at www.cclg.in

Activities

Call for Blogs (submissions on rolling basis): 16th September, 2021

<https://www.lawctopus.com/rgnul-centre-for-constitutional-law-and-governance-blogs/>

Total entries received: 42

Total entries published: 7

Details of the published blogs

1. [Critique of High Court Judgment in the case of *Javed v. State of U.P.*](#)
2. [The Fate of the MDS Counselling Still Hanging; Supreme Court Should Decide Upon the Validity of 10% EWS Reservation as soon as Possible](#)
3. [The Defense and Security in India- Fictitious or Factual](#)
4. [Interpretation of Statutes: Critically Analyzing Leading Theories of Denning, Holmes and Cardozo](#)
5. [Application of the Basic Structure Doctrine to Ordinary Laws of Parliament \(Part-I\)](#)
6. [Application of the Basic Structure Doctrine to Ordinary Laws of Parliament](#)



(Part-II)

7. [Legality of Population Control in a Constitutional Democracy: An analysis](#)

NEWS BULLETIN

News Bulletin is an initiative of CCLG members to increase awareness about the contemporary developments in the field of constitutional law and governance. It is an attempt to disseminate information about such issues from an academic perspective through communication briefs of around 400-500 words, prepared by the members of the Centre.

1. [Dedicated police force for Judges not feasible: Central Govt](#)
2. [Allowing 'Kashmiri Migrant' Retired Government Employees to Retain Government Housing for an Indefinite Period of Time is Unconstitutional: Supreme Court](#)
3. [Kerala Govt to Conduct Survey for EBC Persons among Forward Castes](#)
4. [Is Right to Protest Restricted?](#)
5. [Legislative Enactment cannot take away 'Constitutional Power' to punish for Contempt: SC](#)
6. [Haryana government has passed a bill guaranteeing 75 percent job reservation for locals, which would take effect on January 15, 2022.](#)
7. [G20 Summit 2021: Crux and Relevance for India](#)
8. [Offences Under Special Statutes including SC/ST Act can also be quashed in exercise of powers under Section 482 of CRPC and Article 142](#)



of Constitution

9. [Delhi HC Seeks DDA's Response on Plea by Street Vendors over Master Plan 2021](#)
10. [Right to Meaningful family life is Covered Within Right to Life under Article 21: Delhi High Court](#)
11. [Swachh Survekshan 2021](#)
12. [Not adequate to characterize the Randomness in fixing Cut-off for Reservation as Arbitrary](#)
13. [Farm Laws and Farmers' Protests](#)
14. [\[Article 227\] Will fail in our duty if we don't examine perverse orders of tribunals, courts: Delhi High Court](#)
15. [Prisons and Prisoners: Violation of Article 21 or longer than sentence stays justified? Observation of Uttarakhand High Court](#)
16. [72nd Constitution Day of India celebrated today](#)
17. [National Multidimensional Poverty Index](#)
18. [Supreme Court on Fundamental Right of Witnesses to Testify in Courts](#)
19. [Center to revisit EWS criteria](#)
20. [Parliament passes a bill repealing three farm laws](#)
21. [Indian Air Force on plea challenging different pension rules contrary to article 14, 21 and 300A](#)
22. [Ecuador's Highest Court Upholds Rights of Nature in an Unprecedented Judgement.](#)



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23. [Right of Women of Exercising her Reproductive Choice is a dimension of Personal Liberty under Right to life](#)
 24. [Barbados becomes Republic](#)
 25. [Surveillance Legislation Amendment \(Identify and Disrupt\) Bill 2021](#)
 26. [Foetus' life not more valuable than that of Mother: Telangana High Court allowing Rape Victim to abort child](#)
 27. [Parliament passes 127th Constitutional Amendment Bill on OBC list.](#)
 28. [Justice BV Nagarathana to become first Woman Chief Justice of India in 2027](#)
 29. [Right to protest doesn't include hindering traffic/public movement](#)
 30. [Fall of National Government in Afghanistan](#)
 31. [27% OBC Reservation in All India Quota Seats in Tamil Nadu Medical Colleges Permissible, 10% EWS Reservation Subject to Apex Court Approval: Madras High Court](#)
 32. [Right to Virtual Hearing](#)
 33. [Army Coup in Guinea](#)
 34. [Supreme Court says no to West Bengal plea on appointment of DGP](#)
 35. [Union Government refuses to conduct Caste based Census](#)
 36. [100% Women Reservation in Government House Allotment Scheme declared Unconstitutional: Andhra Pradesh High Court](#)
 37. [Objective of RTI act getting defeated.](#)



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38. [Canadian Supreme Court on Legislation based on Unwritten Constitutional Principles](#)
 39. [Paying 450 rupee per month is 'forced Labour' & violation of article 23: Allahabad HC](#)
 40. [For Article 21A to become a reality, Needs of Underprivileged children to receive online education cannot be denied](#)
 41. [The Delhi high court on the 27th of September reserved their judgment on a petition that challenged the appointment of Rakesh Asthana as the Commissioner of Delhi Police.](#)
 42. [Supreme Court will set panel to investigate Pegasus issue.](#)
 43. [Judicial Review in Departmental Proceedings not warranted unless infraction of rule, regulation or violation of Principal of Natural Justice made out: Supreme Court](#)
 44. ['Nobody Can Take Benefit Of Mistake Of Court' : Supreme Court Refuses To Rely On 'Inadvertent' Order Enhancing Compensation](#)
 45. [India in Global Hunger Index 2021: An Insight](#)
 46. [Supreme Court lays down broad principles on Parole & Furlough](#)
 47. [Jammu and Kashmir set to have district-level good governance index](#)
 48. [Whether the right to get education in mother tongue is a fundamental right or not - Rajasthan high court](#)
 49. [Negative discrimination can't be claimed under article 14 & 16 referring to persons erroneously regularised: Supreme Court](#)
 50. [Telangana High Court on Facial Recognition Technology](#)



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51. [China's New Border Law and Its Impact on India](#)
 52. [Non-availability of adequate infrastructural facilities for disabled violative of article 21: Delhi High Court](#)
 53. [Why was Hong Kong's Pro-Democracy stand news forced to close?](#)
 54. [Rule Framed Under Article 309 Can't Be Replaced By Executive Order Issued Under Article 162: Allahabad High Court](#)
 55. [Retrospective Amendment Taking Away Vested Right To Promotion And Pension, Violative Of Article 14 And 16: Supreme Court](#)
 56. [Supreme Court upholds 27% OBC Quota in NEET](#)
 57. [SC to hear Maharashtra's plea seeking recall of order on OBC seats to be notified as general ones](#)
 58. [Cannot force people to get vaccinated against their wish: Centre tells Supreme Court](#)
 59. [Right to ask accused to surrender mobile phone not a Violation of Article 20\(3\): Kerala High Court](#)
 60. [When alternative remedy is available, petition under Article 226 against trial court's order is not maintainable: Rajasthan High Court](#)
 61. [Keeping poultry birds in battery cages violates their right to live with dignity](#)
 62. [Why Google is getting sued for location tracking?](#)
 63. [Supreme Court on issuing mandamus for reservation](#)
 64. [Armenia's president resigns, claiming that the constitution does not grant him enough power.](#)



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65. [Protection of Animals and Environment a part of Italian Constitution](#)
 66. [The Gauhati High Court maintains Assam's madrassa statute.](#)

CASE COMMENTS

The analysis of following cases has been done by CCLG student members in around 2500 words explaining the background and issues involved along with judgment analysis and comments on the case. These three cases are peculiar in a sense that they're amongst the only five cases which are pending for adjudication before 9-judges bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

1. Property Owners' Association v. The State of Maharashtra
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Babita Puniya
3. State of UP v. Jaibir Singh

MENTORSHIP

CCLG member Ms. Akanksha Trivedi, a second-year student participated in the Essay Writing competition organized by Election Commission of India. She was mentored by Mr. Siddhartha Fuller, Faculty Coordinator, CCLG.